Fifteen Cents Per Week.

The Chicago Tribune.

"Wants" in "The Tribune"

VOLUME XLVII. WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SHERMAN AS A DELEGATE.

A REAL CHICAGO WELCOME

NEW PHASE OF THE FIGHT

THE MINISTRY MAY FALL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A DECISION RELATIVE TO MINNESOTA SWAMP LANDS.

The Imposition of the Internal Revenue Tax Upon Distilled Spirits Produced by the Evaporation of Spirits Contained in Casks Upon Hand at the Date Such Collection Became Operative—The Board of Public Buildings to Take Steps Soon—Other Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The Secretary of the Interior has directed Land Commissioner Sparks to take measures to the State of Minnesota for certain swamp and overflowed lands to the State (Land) Department, which the latter had contended to be the property of the State, by reason of the alleged failure of the United States to survey and return the same within the time prescribed by the act granting the same to the State. The Secretary decides that the State is entitled to the lands in question, and that the Land Department has no authority to withhold them from the State. The Secretary also directs that the land department at once proceed to the survey of the lands in question, and that the same be completed as speedily as possible, and that the plats of survey be returned to the Land Department for the action of the Secretary of the Interior thereon. The Secretary is of the opinion that the evidence is sufficient to warrant an investigation, which he directs to be made of cases pending the issue of patents to the lands in those townships.

In reply to a letter from a gentleman on the west shore of "De Moss Land" calling attention to a portion of the Indian reservation that land was fine as cornfields and which a hope left to govern the time would soon, Land Commissioner Sparks states that no person, corporation, or association has any right or color of authority to enter land within the limits of any Indian reservation, or to occupy the same for any purpose whatever, without the permission of the Government of the United States. These are public lands of the United States, reserved for the use and occupation of the Indians, and have been granted to them by treaty, and their extinguishment of the Indian title can only be made by treaty stipulations with the Indians, and with the consent of the Senate of the United States. Settlers are hereby warned against making settlements upon any part of the reservation, and they will be required to remove forthwith from any and every portion of the same which they may occupy.

SAVED BY ENGINES.

The Secretary of State has received through the United States Minister at Washington a letter from the Governor of Newfoundland, with the accompanying papers, relative to the services rendered by the steamer Bengore, with a request that the thanks of the Government be tendered to the officers and crew of the vessel for their gallantry in saving the lives of the crew of the British bark Mystic. It will be remembered that the Bengore left Liverpool on the 10th of January last, and on the 20th encountered a terrific gale, during which the Mystic was discovered in a sinking condition with her crew of 18 men.

A FIVE-CENT PIECE.

From information received at the Treasury Department it appears that the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia has issued an order for the coinage of a five-cent piece, to be composed of three parts of copper and one part of nickel. The coin will be of the same size as the present three-cent piece, and will bear on the obverse side the figure "5" within a wreath composed of corn and wheat, and on the reverse side the words "United States of America" and "Five Cents." The Secretary does not anticipate any serious objection to the change, as the coin will be of the same value as the present three-cent piece, and will be more convenient for use in the payment of large amounts.

A CHANGE OF NAME.

The Secretary of State has received from the Governor of Kansas a request that the name of Thomas Ewing, Jr., a citizen of that State, be changed to that of Thomas Ewing Sherman, and that the necessary steps be taken to effect the change. The Secretary has directed that the application be granted, and that the necessary steps be taken to effect the change.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Board of Public Buildings, consisting of Messrs. Boutwell, Delano, and Cox, met this morning, and will probably remain in session for several days. The Board has under consideration the question of the location of the new Treasury building, and the selection of a site for the new Post-Office building in this city. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Chicago, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Cincinnati, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Milwaukee, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Detroit, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Cleveland, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Pittsburgh, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Buffalo, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Rochester, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Syracuse, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Albany, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Troy, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Utica, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Rochester, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Syracuse, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Albany, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Troy, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same. The Board will also consider the question of the location of the new Government building in Utica, and will probably take steps to secure a site for the same.

MARSHAL OF A BELLIGERENT CRUISE.

The Chief of the St. Augustine Records Request the Command's Freedom.

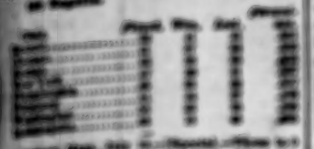
WASHINGTON, D.C., July 28.—One of the most remarkable cases of extradition litigation in the history of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States has just been decided in this metropolis. The Provincial of the Society of the Jesuits of St. Augustine in the United States has been formally demanded from his high office on grave and scandalous charges and a formal formula, adopted by a two majority vote through closed doors at the last quadrennial session, the most distinguished members of the Board Supreme of the Society, in a letter to the Secretary of State, asking that the demand be withdrawn. The Secretary of State, in reply, has declined to do so, and has instructed the Attorney-General to take the necessary steps to secure the extradition of the Provincial. The Attorney-General has accordingly issued a warrant for the arrest of the Provincial, and the same is now in the hands of the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, who has been instructed to execute the same with all possible dispatch. The Provincial will be brought before the United States Commissioner for the District of Columbia, and the case will be heard and decided upon by him. The Provincial will be represented by counsel, and a large number of witnesses will be present from the West to testify in the case.

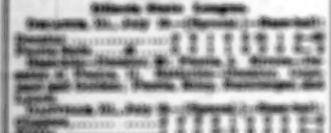
THE WATER POWER OF NIAGARA.

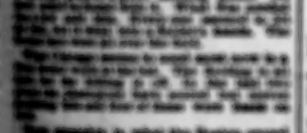
A Document on Foot to Induce to Utilize It.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—[Special.]—For years there has been more or less talk of utilizing the great water power of Niagara Falls, which has been going to waste at the doors of Buffalo, and which lures the cheap generator for harnessing the great current and putting it to work for the benefit of the citizens of the Queen City. Such a proposition has lately taken shape, and from the latter part of last week has been the subject of much discussion. Parties in this city and Boston have been negotiating with the Canadian Government for the privilege of using the water power on the Canada side of the Falls, and the matter has been so far perfected that a proposition will be made to the Legislature of Canada at its next session, which will probably be favorably acted upon. The proposition is to construct a canal from the Niagara River, above the Falls, to the Welland Canal, and thence to Lake Ontario, with a capacity sufficient to furnish power for all the manufacturing purposes that may be required for many years to come. The canal will be 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and will cost, it is estimated, $2,000,000. The Canadian Government will grant the right of way through the Province, and will also grant the right to the parties interested to use the water power for manufacturing purposes. The parties interested in the project are Canadians and Americans, and the latter are confident that the Canadian Government will grant the privilege asked for. The Canadian Government will grant the privilege asked for. The Canadian Government will grant the privilege asked for. The

BOWED DOWN BY KELLY.







RETAILERS' GRIEVANCES.

WAR ON THE STRAIGHT.

LAKE GENEVA.

LAKE GENEVA.

Saturday, July 23d,

REMEMBER,

Grand Trip Tickets will be sold at the exceedingly low rate of $1.50.

POSITIVELY NO CROWDED CARS.

ACADEMY THEATER,

A. M. PALMER'S COMPANY.

OUR SOCIETY.

PANORAMA.

Points of War,

Battle of Shiloh.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THEO. THOMAS

Twilight—Popular Programme.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Five Fresh

ARABIAN NIGHTS

COLUMBIA THEATER,

'The Marquis of Rivoli.'

ADONIS

"ALI BABA."

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 187-

Telegraphic dispatches are reported in the Senate.

Six more persons were drowned in the harbor last yesterday.

The United States commodity Portfolio has arrived at Honolulu.

In Pittsburg, Pa., 1,127 children have died in the last six weeks.

Brussels has increased the responsibility on coffee, cattle, and wool.

Governor Hubbard is going to-night to take the vacation yesterday.

Secretary J. Sterling Morton, has been discharged by unfortunate duties.

The Brazilian mail steamer Rio Apa, from London to Rio Janeiro, is missing.

Postmaster Cornelius visited Fayetteville, N. Y., his boyhood home, yesterday.

The coal permit war yesterday given to the Irish Crimes Act amendment bill.

The American Philatelic Association will hold its annual convention in Chicago Aug. 6.

Sixteen workingmen have removed to the Dakota side, and half a dozen women are leaving.

It is stated that the anglo-Turkish negotiations over the Egyptian convention will be renewed.

The Army Retiring Board has recommended the retirement of Gen. J. P. Simpson of the Pilot Cavalry.

Hamlin Wilcox's short story of Lone Brook greatly troubled him. He has departed for Dakota.

J. Wentzel has sold to J. Q. Adams, for $7,000, Building lot on Franklin street, 50 feet south of Jackson, east front.

A newspaper paper is in circulation at Buffalo, the design being to raise a fund to assist the great water-power of Niagara River.

S. L. Barnes was transferred to the Superior Court yesterday, as it was thought he should be granted no more privileges in Chicago.

Gen. Sickels and Mr. Clemens yesterday attended the opening at Southampton of a monument to Alexander III., who ruled Russia from 1845 to 1894.

Clarendon Assembly, Knights of Labor, of Shrewsbury, will have the order ceremonies of the temperance movement recently organized by Mr. Powderly.

The British Cabinet will consider to-morrow the withdrawal of the Irish Land bill, especially as to the bankruptcy clauses and the reduction of judicial rents.

A syndicate of New York men interested in Kansas City and other real estate are negotiating for the purchase of the property of the Saratoga Racing Association.

At a meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin Lord Mayor Sullivan, who presided, said the whole league was prepared to stand by the ground, defy the Coercion act, and take the consequences.

The Tribune has been notified that it is to be necessary for him to be present in the British House of Commons Thursday to answer the charges relating to the Chilian language used by his cousin Mr. Long.

In the British House of Commons last night Mr. Bowen gave notice that he would move for the examination of Sir Robert Hunter for one month for calling George Howell, Home Ruler, a G--d--.

Commissioner Brooks has been invited to deliver patents to the State of Minnesota for certain steamy and overflowed lands in the Dalles district which he had examined for some of the "many allegations of gross errors and frauds."

The French Senate yesterday voted urgency for Sen. Ferry's Schooling bill, and also passed the measure for increasing the army. The Chamber of Deputies voted urgency for the bill enforcing the Concordat during the parliamentary recess to take protective measures against the measures issued into France of Roman spirit.

The money market was quiet, and in New York a little easier. Sterling exchange was steady, but there was a slight weakening in the difference between cash and time bills. Government securities were dull. The New York stock market was soft and there was a considerable decline toward the close of the day.—The Chicago markets for corn and barley were active, while other products were dull, but all the markets were strongest, with weak tendency. Corn was the subject of free speculative buying for options, the delivery the very outlook is a very good one. As compared with Monday corn for cash closed unchanged, but for September, August 27½ cents lower, wheat and oats ½ cent higher, pork 1 cent higher, lard 12½ cents higher, and Saturday Eve.

Judge M. Hall Carse remarked:—In the city of Chicago, where the votes are counted by Democrats, Republicans, and under control of the laborers and the persons to a great extent—the Commissioner Liberals expect to be getting ready. In the election for the Republican district of Hampshire, the result of which was announced yesterday, the Democratic candidate, Richard Roe, though defeated, came off with seventy-nine votes more than he did in 1884, before the Democrats were turned. In 1886 the district was abandoned as hopelessly Tory and there was no contest on the part of the Liberals, and the Tories had a walkover. The Liberal candidate Stanley won the seat who ran in 1886. The figures of both contests are interesting. In 1886 Robert Roche, Tory, whose circulation in the passage counted the twenty, polled 5,000 votes. Jeffreys, the Tory candidate (Stanley) polled only 3,000. This marks a falling off of the votes. The Conservative candidate polled 5,000 Stanley, against 5,000 a year and a half ago—a gain of 150. Were it not that the second time voters here by the Liberals in the light of a fortune, that their gain would doubtless have been greater. There or four other elections are now pending in England.

Marshall Field's meeting of the Council of Armed the first opportunity to test the quality of the new Albermen. Some of them proved to be of very base metal, but the rest supported. Most of them stood the test well. Stanton, the new Alderman from the Third, took occasion to announce in one of his too frequent speeches that he was independent of newspaper criticism. If he had not alluded to that it might be sentimental concerning him that he talks too much, speaks too much as a reformer, and accomplishes nothing. He usually votes right, however, and always conscientiously. Clement, the Socialist, cast his lot with Billy Watson, Ellwick, Cran, et al. He talked long at time but not as eloquently as Stanton. Brower, who claims to be the Republican alderman from the Sixth, voted usually with the "Boodling-and" aldermen through a misapprehension, perhaps. Bartlett, one of the new Democratic members, voted with the alleged Republican scallywags, Cook, and with the gang Ald. Harry, Bosworth, White, Bellinger, Horr, and Zeisk voted usually (1) with the honest members of the Council. They acted up to the expectations of their friends. Stanton, one of the new men, was absent.

When the Baron Calvert came into power in France it was generally considered a makeshift affair, intended only to bridge over temporary difficulties, and that it would soon be succeeded by another in which the Bonapartist influence would be supreme. To the great surprise of M. Rouvier's friends, however, and to the still greater surprise of his enemies, it has held fairly the ball by the horns and driven the animal. The cabinet reconstructed have been credited to the real. Boulanger has been packed off to the regiment is one of the remote garrisons with fatty duties, and this is the fate of the fiery War who has followed half-made a reputation for his promises. In the fortnight fixed for Parisian exit and the whole crowd pack of machinists, and with more than ordinary energy has completely reversed the home policy which has been represented for some time and which had nearly dragged the Republic into war with Germany. It has given to the public confidence stability and almost destroyed to economic theft though evidently there is no telling what a day may bring forth in Paris. There is no more talk of war with Germany. Evidently sensible heads, common sense Frenchmen have seen the power who have that France is unable to cope with Germany and that she would be crushed was viewed. If she should undertake it. It remains to be seen how long the Rouvier people will tolerate the reign of common sense, but it is favorable for the continuance of the Government that the Boulanger element has become discredited and that the Chamber will only last enough to see the spring fault. If the policy can be maintained there is some hope that France may get some upon a prosperous period.

The situation of the machinists introduced in the Council Monday evening morning an invitation to President Cleveland to accept the hospitality of Chicago during the contemplated. Workers visit was refused, never having been extended to any other President but no conflict at this moment. But it was probably how because Cleveland had been invited to St. Louis, and would also be invited by Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Milwaukee, and Chicago could not afford to appear behind those cities in hospitality towards the Chief Magistrate. Besides, he had never been "one West," and all this is a new country—a sort of terra incognita—to "the Presidency." And here a visit here at this time will help to remove the disagreeable impression caused by his failure to go, heretofore, at long-range terms out of politicians which may the interest to Cleveland—and help to make the people forget it.

The invitation continues further that it is proper and desirable for the President to stay here. No one will question this. The President is almost surely a New York boatman. He has some of those large proportions of nose and complexion peculiarities which are gained by travel and observation. He has traveled from Buffalo to Albany, from Albany to New York City, from New York City to Washington, and has even made one trip from Washington to Richmond, and afterwards to Newport, where he alighted into the "glorious gales." He has also been to Richard Peters, Rome, Clarendon, Pennsylvania, and Clarendon. He has done some elegant fishing in the Adirondacks. His American instincts, therefore, is very convenient. It is proper that he should come out to the Wild West and get some information about the "Border" and the great metropolis (we pass the moment no point out) which people forget a little about (or are not apt).

The invitation is non-partisan and is not intended to inform the town for next year. The committee which is to arrange the Cleveland invitation is now still be made up of the politicians and Democrats, with a sprinkling of magistrates and wealthy men of the Republican. It is hardly necessary to put on any Mr. Johnston. The Democratic members who represent those cities and were the Mr. The appointment of the invitation is said to the office and not to the man who fills it. If a man merely an invitation to Grover Cleveland himself he might take it into his head to send his regrets, but even the invitation is accepted by the President he is hardly at liberty to declare it except in case of illness. Whatever feelings the people of Chicago may entertain towards the President as a politician, they have the highest respect for the great office itself, the business of govern, authority, and of no enemy the little office.

It is generally believed that if the President wishes to escape to treat himself or for away from home he will visit the "Lonely West" some time in September, which will be a good time for him to visit. It will be a beautiful season of the year, and the great place of summer resort (for the best will be at right then) will present more attractions. The Chautauqua circle meet by all means, and she will be pleasantly received for her own sake, without any reference to Grover or the high office he holds. The ladies of Chicago and more parties and afternoon teas for her, never her to their charming circle of accepting with her, give her a progressive-euchre party, and see that she has a quite too lovely time.

There will be no Grand Army encampment here to greet the President. The old army will be all dead and will not regard the visit as an honorary, but will remember that the nation holds one position that the great Abolitionists, Abraham Lincoln, and the old Illinois commander, Gen. Grant, were both. The Republican will safely under both and they as there will be no conflict on that score. There is no reason, why he should not have a good time, but more than all he should come for the sake of the information he will acquire and the new partisan acquaintanceships he will make. It will broaden the man to get away even for a short time from the old fogy provincialisms of such ancient places as Buffalo, Albany, Washington, Richmond Boston, and Canadaua and enjoy the "Lonely West," with its new and quite unusual scenery, its prairies and great inland seas, straight with its Sunsphere, Rocky Mountain peculiarities, and for a little while feel himself out of the restless energy, interminable machines, and compelling enterprise which are forging ahead with such giant strides. Perhaps he will catch the infection, realize how great and National the country is, get some idea of the importance of its patriotic people, and gather a stock of diversified knowledge which will subsist his mental vision and make his more conservative and magnificent and better fitted for the exalted place he occupies. Yes, bear in mind, no partisan politics, no hero-making devices of practical politicians will "do." as it is the President that is invited and not the partisan politician.

A Chicago has been active in these schemes to the persons made by the most flagrant (possibly) for corporations here for the habitually discharge of infectious cases. That act is another corporation created in the United States by that persons to transact many businesses in Illinois may as important step toward doing away with that class of speculators, immoral businesses, dull souls or and more important step towards doing away with the vile in the new statute entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the incorporation of trusts by stock companies." By that instrument is not meant usually anticipated beating many quaint chapters granting trust franchises. That class of corporations individuals is inclined, but gives no special advantages. The business is open and free to all who choose to comply with its provisions. Under and usual formalities of the reporter action by having a company under the law, and incorporation act. There is nothing monopolistic in the statute.

The principle of this act is the substitution of corporate rights for persons of property as a safeguard against breaches of trust. The greater part of the bill is occupied in carrying out the details of the general idea. The company must have at least $50,000 in bonds or mortgages on deposit with the Auditor of Public Accounts at Springfield, and not in his name, either. The interest goes to the others, but the securities are to be always available at once for meeting good any (Attorney) breach by the corporate trustee. And not familiar with money bonds deems that it is a wise and sufficient thing to enforce honesty.

The new system of security, which cuts off all haggling and haggling, is to exact a good gem to safety. The bad personal bond over given, the act is effective safeguard against breach of trust as $50,000 in cash assets of the trustee, actually in escrow, and immediately accessible for the benefit of the trustee.

Besides the special deposit, as it might be called, the law requires the Auditor to be fully posted upon the assets and financial standing of the trust company, and authorizes the Judge who has got a trust to be handle to look into the affairs, and if he thinks best take it away. The law contemplates that the aggregate amount of trust funds held by the company may be ten times its capital and surplus, also that the company shall not become, on its own hook, speculators in lands, and, on the other hand, receive compensation for performing trust duties the same as an individual trustee, assignee, receiver, or executor, for the corporation may act in all these fiduciary capacities. It will be seen that there is ample scope for making a legitimate profit on the business. The new Savings Bank bill appears to the phraseology and provisions of public-spirited capitalists, in Saturday from and interest, but the system of trusts without personal bondsmen gives full scope for self-interest, while it would inevitably have the effect, in proportion to the thoroughness of its adoption, of working a much needed reform in the administration of all trusts entrusted to private control or their execution, if not in their original creation. Just at present the men who desire to put the law into practice are out of town, many of them, but they will soon be back, and then, it is to be hoped, the new system will be put in operation. Our Judges would no doubt be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to escape the unpleasant task of passing upon the merits of the several trusts, receivers, or the like, and especially to escape the harassing responsibility of passing upon the sufficiency of the bond offered as a guarantee against a breach of the trust undertaken. To an Auditor to "incorporate favorable," to look to the bonds of a few bidders of special charters, would show that our capitalists have broken bonds and their companies honester than the average legislator of the State.

The great clouds which has heretofore stood in the way of public speech because due to telephone has been somewhat lessened. Every one using the telephone especially in cities, has experienced the difficulty and been annoyed by the being and ignorant treatment by the action of the operators of wires with their presently unwarranted. Now the latter one of the telephone companies has been summoned where the wires are put underground in a conduit, owing to the entirely corrective influence of the going of wires.

If there are less, these difficulties are likely to be overcome by the Bure telephone, for which a patent has been granted. The essential feature of it are thus described by the New York Tribune:

The receiving diaphragm, which is, of course, a metallic plate, is placed in the usual position in the box. It is connected with a coil of wire, which is wound around a bobbin of soft iron. Around this bobbin is wound another coil of wire, which is connected with the battery. The ends of this coil are connected with the binding-screws on the outside of the box, to which the line wires are attached. When the diaphragm is set in motion by the voice, it vibrates in front of the bobbin, and thus varies the strength of the magnetic field in which the coil of wire is placed. This causes a variable current to flow in the coil, which induces a similar current in the coil of wire which is connected with the line. The latter current, flowing through the receiving instrument, produces a similar vibration of the diaphragm there, and thus reproduces the sound which was spoken into the transmitter. The inventor claims that by this method he can transmit articulate speech to any distance.

The connection with the new telephone

Grant's Invasion—Lord Iveagh the darlings of conservatives and anti-Democratic landlords. It is generally said that Gladstone's amendment will be accepted by the House. The amendment, however, does not affect the principle of the bill, but only the method of its application. It is said that the Government will be compelled to accept the amendment, or else withdraw the bill altogether. The Government majority in the House is now reduced to 70, and the Parnellites and the Irish Nationalists will probably vote against the bill. The latter will probably be joined by the Liberal Unionists, who are opposed to the bill because it is unjust to landlords.

The Liberal Unionists are now in a position of great difficulty. They have always claimed that they were not opposed to Home Rule, but only to the details of the Government's measure. Now that the Government has withdrawn the measure, the Liberal Unionists are in a position of great difficulty. They have always claimed that they were not opposed to Home Rule, but only to the details of the Government's measure. Now that the Government has withdrawn the measure, the Liberal Unionists are in a position of great difficulty.

The

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1895.

Takarazi storms are reported in the East.

Six Arctic ferry-boats sunken in the harbor of Yokohama.

The United States steamship Yantic has arrived at Honolulu.

At Strasburg, Pa., 1,127 citizens have died in the last six weeks.

Belgium has increased the export duty on coffee, seeds, and wool.

Anderson Sutton is prize fighter by taking two mouthfuls yesterday.

Saginaw, a Mexican town, has been destroyed by earthquake shocks.

The Brazilian mail steamer Rio Apa, from London to Rio Janeiro, is missing.

Professor Cornelius visited Fayetteville, N. Y., his boyhood home, yesterday.

The royal assent was yesterday given to the Irish Crimes Act amendment bill.

The American Philatelic Association will hold its second annual convention in Chicago Aug. 6.

Several murderous have occurred in the Swiss Alps, and half a dozen tourists are missing.

It is stated that the Anglo-Turkish negotiations over the Egyptian convention will be resumed.

The Army Rowing Board has recommended the retirement of Capt. J. F. Kingsbury of the Third Cavalry.

Baroness Willard's short stay at Jamestown greatly benefited her. She has departed for Dakota.

J. Woodruff has sold to J. Q. Adams, for $70,000, the fifty feet on Franklin street, 80 feet south of Jackson, east front.

A counterfeiter paper is in circulation at Buffalo, the design being to raise a fund to utilize the great water-power of Niagara Falls.

E. L. Harris was transferred to the Dayton, O., jail yesterday, as it was thought he would be granted too many privileges in Cincinnati.

Mr. Swayne and Mr. Carnegie yesterday attended the opening at Southampton of a monument to Alexander III., who ruled Scotland from 1249 to 1286.

Clarence Arbuckle, Knights of Labor, of Minneapolis, will have the entire sources of his temperance sentiments recently exposed by Mr. Powderly.

The British Cabinet will consent to amend the middlemen of the Irish Land bill, essentially as to the bankruptcy clauses and the reduction of judicial rents.

A syndicate of New York men interested in Staten Park and other real estate are negotiating for the purchase of the property of the Saratoga Racing association.

At a meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin Lord Mayor Sullivan, who presided, said the whole league was prepared to stand the ground, defy the Coercion act, and take the consequences.

Sir Thomas has been notified that it is imperatively necessary for him to be present in the British House of Commons Thursday to answer the charges relating to the violent language said by him toward Mr. Long.

In the British House of Commons last night Mr. Hanbury gave notice that he would move for the appointment of Sir Robert Fowler for one month for calling George Russell, Home Ruler, a d—d liar.

Commissioner Brooks has been directed to issue patents to the State of Minnesota for certain swamp and overflowed lands in the Duluth district which he had suspended because of the "many allegations of gross fraud and frauds."

The French Senate yesterday voted urgency for Sen. Perrot's Mobbing bill, and also passed the measure for increasing the armament. The Chamber of Deputies voted urgency for the bill authorizing the Government during the parliamentary recess to take protective measures against the measures import into France of foreign spirits.

The money market was quiet, and in New York a little easier. Sterling exchange was steady, but there was a slight weakening in the Continental bi-metal call loan rates. Government securities were dull. The Stock Exchange was not well and there was a considerable decline except the close of the day.—The Chicago markets for corn and barley were active, while other products were dull, but all the cereals were stronger, with wheat leading foremost. Corn was the subject of few operations during the session, the buyers the very outside at a very great way. As compared with Monday corn and oats closed unchanged, but 2c over Tuesday, Sept. 27½ cents lower, while cash was 1 cent higher, was 1 cent higher, Sept. 24½ cents higher, and December 25½c.

Prof. in the Union Christian College, in the vicinity of Lansing, Mich. the tenors are inspired by Mars, exhibit disagreement, and indulge control of the Devil and the persons in a great measure.—Inter Ocean.

Liberals appear to be getting regular. In the election in the Bridgewater district of Lancashire, the result of which was announced yesterday, the Conservative candidate, Colonel Sir, though defeated, came out some ninety votes ahead of his (Mr. Leigh Pemberton's) majority at the election of 1892, before the Unionist split came.

The French Senate yesterday voted urgency for Sen. Perrot's Mobbing bill, and also passed the measure for increasing the armament. The Chamber of Deputies voted urgency for the bill authorizing the Government during the parliamentary recess to take protective measures against the measures import into France of foreign spirits.

The money market was quiet, and in New York a little easier. Sterling exchange was steady, but there was a slight weakening in the Continental bi-metal call loan rates. Government securities were dull. The Stock Exchange was not well and there was a considerable decline except the close of the day.—The Chicago markets for corn and barley were active, while other products were dull, but all the cereals were stronger, with wheat leading foremost. Corn was the subject of few operations during the session, the buyers the very outside at a very great way. As compared with Monday corn and oats closed unchanged, but 2c over Tuesday, Sept. 27½ cents lower, while cash was 1 cent higher, was 1 cent higher, Sept. 24½ cents higher, and December 25½c.

Prof. in the Union Christian College, in the vicinity of Lansing, Mich. the tenors are inspired by Mars, exhibit disagreement, and indulge control of the Devil and the persons in a great measure.—Inter Ocean.

Liberals appear to be getting regular. In the election in the Bridgewater district of Lancashire, the result of which was announced yesterday, the Conservative candidate, Colonel Sir, though defeated, came out some ninety votes ahead of his (Mr. Leigh Pemberton's) majority at the election of 1892, before the Unionist split came.

Mr. Gladstone's meeting of the Council of Ireland has the first opportunity to test the policy of the new Liberals. None of them proved to be of very keen metal, but this was expected. Most of them stood the test well. Sexton, the new Liberal from the North, took occasion to announce to one of his two frequent questions that he was independent of newspaper criticism. If he had not stated to that, it might be mentioned concerning him that he talks too much, speaks too much as a reformer, and accomplishes nothing. He usually runs rabid, hysterical, and always sensational. Dawson, the Socialist, cast his lot with Billy Wilson, Ellick, Tom, et al. He talked long or than his act on frequently as Sexton. Kenny, who comes to be the Republican alderman from the North, voted exactly with the "Working-men" aldermen through a compromise-mark, perhaps. Harvey, one of the new Democratic members, voted with the alleged Republican colleagues, that, and with the gang from, left, and all the time. McCormick of the Servia-mark followed the example of his colleague Cowan, another alleged Republican, who voted with Tom and the gang. Ald. Harris, Badenoch, Waite, McGregor, Horn, and Zeisk, were steadily with the sound members of the Council. They acted up to the expectations of their best friends. Sweetman, one of the new men, was absent.

When the Soviet Cabinet came into power in France it was generally considered a makeshift affair, intended only to bridge over temporary difficulties, and that it would soon be succeeded by another in which the Socialist influence would be uppermost. To the great surprise of M. Bourgeois's friends, however, and to the still greater surprise of his enemies, it has better taken the bull by the horns and forces the action. The anti-anarchistic laws have been avoided to the end. Socialism has been packed off to the continent in one of the most accurate anti-laity districts, and this is the fate of the City like when the followers had made a demand for its presence. In the Zachary fund the Parisian mob and the whole army pack of reactionary, and with more than ordinary courage has completely reversed the former policy which has been responsible for more than one which had nearly dragged the Republic into war with Germany. It has given to the police confidence steadily and shown forward a corrective hand though entirely there is no telling what it may may bring forth in Paris. There is no more with heart of any anti-Germany. Evidently some hard-headed, common-sense Frenchmen have come into power who know that France is unable to cope with Germany and that she would be crushed was caused. If she should undertake it. In reaction to be seen how long the Bois people will tolerate the reign of common sense, but it is favorable for the existence of the Government that the Socialist Cabinet not only has come but manages to exercise authority. If the policy can be maintained there is some hope that France may get water upon a progressive period.

OPPOSITE OPINION TO GLADSTONE'S.

The adoption of the resolutions introduced in the Council Monday evening conveying an invitation to President Cleveland to accept the hospitality of Chicago during the coming year. Visitors visit has created, never having been extended to any other President that we recollect at the moment. But it was probably less because Cleveland had been invited to St. Louis, and would also be invited by Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee, and Chicago would not afford to appear behind those cities in hospitality towards the Chief Magistrate. Besides, he had never been "one West," and all this is a new country—a part of being recognized as "an Eastern city." And here a word may be also here will help to remove the disagreeable impression caused by the Solon Rag-Time gas, Saturday, at least making honor out of politeness which may the harvest us. Sentiment—and help to make the people forget it.

The invitation manifestos helped that it is proper and desirable for the President to stay here. No one will question this. The President is almost surely a New York boarder. He has some of those large geographical views and comprehensive perceptions which are gained by travel and observation. He has traveled from Buffalo to Albany, from Albany to New York City, from New York City to Washington, and has one week now by train Washington to Richmond, and afterwards to Harvard, where he visited into the "physical power." He has ever been to Richard Peters, Penn, Carnegie, Pennsylvania, and Carnegie. He has done some elegant fishing in the Adirondacks. His American horizon, therefore, is very contracted. It is proper that he should come out to the Wild West and get some information about the "country" and its great metropolis (we pass the manner on and point until people forget a little more about the law but spell).

The invitation is now perhaps, and is not intended to extend the term for most possible. The committee which is to convey the Council's invitation to him will be made up of Democrats and Democrats, with a sprinkling of negroes, and nearly none of the Republicans. It is hardly necessary to put on any Republicans. The Democratic members can fully represent those alive and save the Republican organization. The employment of the invitation is paid to the office and not to the man who fills it. If a man merely an invitation to Grover Cleveland himself he might take it into his head to send his regrets, but when the invitation is extended to the President he is hardly at liberty to decline it except in case of illness. Whatever feelings the people of Chicago may entertain towards the President as a politician, they have the highest regard for the great office held, the treasury of power, authority, and of so many its little offices.

It is generally believed that if the President endeavors to engage to treat himself or the army from home he will reach the "Speedy West" some time in September, which will be a good time for him to reach it will be a beautiful season of the year, and the great glare of summer recess. (for the heat will be all right then) will present more attractions. His Cleveland should come by all means, and she will be pleasantly received for her own sake, without any reference to Grover or the high office he holds. The ladies of Chicago will make parties and afternoon teas for her, invite her to their flowering circle, go shopping with her, give her a progressive euchre party, and see that she has a quite too lovely time.

There will be no formal Army management here to escort the President. The old war will be all done and will not regard the case as an invasion, but will remember that the

---

Grover Cleveland was guilty, and in New York a little easier. Sterling exchange was steady, but there was a slight weakening in the Continental bi-metal call loan rates. Government securities were dull. The Stock Exchange was not well and there was a considerable decline except the close of the day.—The Chicago markets for corn and barley were active, while other products were dull, but all the cereals were stronger, with wheat leading foremost. Corn was the subject of few operations during the session, the buyers the very outside at a very great way. As compared with Monday corn and oats closed unchanged, but 2c over Tuesday, Sept. 27½ cents lower, while cash was 1 cent higher, was 1 cent higher, Sept. 24½ cents higher, and December 25½c.

Prof. in the Union Christian College, in the vicinity of Lansing, Mich. the tenors are inspired by Mars, exhibit disagreement, and indulge control of the Devil and the persons in a great measure.—Inter Ocean.

Liberals appear to be getting regular. In the election in the Bridgewater district of Lancashire, the result of which was announced yesterday, the Conservative candidate, Colonel Sir, though defeated, came out some ninety votes ahead of his (Mr. Leigh Pemberton's) majority at the election of 1892, before the Unionist split came.

CHARGE OF LIGHT OPERA AGAIN WITHDRAWN.

We are in receipt of the fourth annual report of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is the most complete and elaborate work of the kind ever published in this country, going over the ground of apprenticeship, manual training, industrial instruction, and trade schools, strikes, and boycotting. But the most notable passage in all the volume is the following, not quoted figuratively, but exactly as a fact:

"Kindergarten don't care about the geography [and] work of Japan, Asia Minority, or Africa. Some pupils [probably] don't [know] who is [the] president of [the] United States, [and] [don't] care [to know]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [United] [States]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [universe]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [God] [who] [made] [them]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [Bible] [which] [tells] [them] [about] [God]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [Saviour] [who] [died] [for] [them]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [Holy] [Spirit] [who] [strives] [with] [them]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [Heaven] [which] [is] [prepared] [for] [them]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [Hell] [which] [is] [prepared] [for] [them]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [Devil] [who] [is] [trying] [to] [get] [them]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [to] [come]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [to] [come]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [ever]. [They] [don't] [care] [to] [know] [anything] [about] [the] [world] [that] [is] [now] [and] [to] [come] [and] [to] [be] [forever] [and] [

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A COMMERCIAL CRISIS OVER THE CHOLERA SCARE.

Commotion in the Liberal Camp—The Liberal Unionists Have a Lot—Mr. Gladstone Addresses the Anti-English Brought of the French Army—The Sergeant Infantry—General Intelligence from Over the Sea.

LONDON, July 19.—At the meeting of Conservatives held today in the Carlton Club it was decided that if enemy hostilities should be manifested in the House of Commons against the continuing clauses of the Irish Land bill the Government will find a solution for them. Some differences of opinion was developed as to the advisability of meeting with the Irish views, but it was finally decided to provide for a reduction on a certain basis, which would leave, the rental [illegible] of the present valuation. The Marquis of Salisbury informed the Liberal Unionists and the Government to-day that the Irish bill had been satisfactorily arranged, concessions having been made by the friends. The Liberal Unionists will endeavor to authorize the Lord Chancellor to appoint a certain number of temporary judges to hear cases [illegible] of the passing of the bill. The passing of the bill depends upon the acceptance of Parliament concerning the early settlement of the Land bill and the discussion of the amendments of the Irish bill. The Government agrees to the amendments which have been made in the bill, and hopes to finish it in August. Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Ritchie will speak this afternoon at Manchester in support of the policy of the Government. The Liberal Unionists are putting up a great fight for the Liberal Unionist cause.

The Earl of Limerick will be appointed to the ambassadorial embassy to Paris. Mr. Goschen and personal friends of Mr. Gladstone are trying to induce the latter to accept the Liberal Unionist proposal. Mr. Gladstone is [illegible] to accept the proposal.

The Liberal Unionists are making a great fight for the Liberal Unionist cause.

The Earl of Limerick will be appointed to the ambassadorial embassy to Paris. Mr. Goschen and personal friends of Mr. Gladstone are trying to induce the latter to accept the Liberal Unionist proposal. Mr. Gladstone is [illegible] to accept the proposal.

Early Day's Movements.

LONDON, July 19.—Lord Randolph Churchill, from the Liberal to Salisbury about that there will be a [illegible] to Ireland, and proposing an expedition to further explore the Kamchatka River, the natural ground which the Government is depending, owing to the Congress [illegible] and Bulgaria, will be settled. The Liberal Unionists are [illegible] the Government [illegible] the Irish bill, and will [illegible] the Government will be [illegible] to the Irish bill. The Liberal Unionists are [illegible] the Government [illegible] the Irish bill, and will [illegible] the Government will be [illegible] to the Irish bill.

Gladstone Abroad.

PARIS, July 19.—Mr. Gladstone [illegible] and [illegible] to-day in Dumfriesshire. After [illegible] the [illegible] he [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Officers Installed Yesterday Above the Harbor Board.

News of the North West

Bad for Lake Carriers

Union Na

Capital Paid
Surplus

Grular Lotter

BILLINGS,

Investme

BUS

Suit Department.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

1 Lot Ladies' Summer
in Satins, Stamine,
Percals, and White
marked down to

$3.50 Each.

1 Lot Ladies' White Suits
marked down to

$5.00.

All our Fine White and Colored
Dresses reduced to cost or
less, to close before invoice.

Nickel Plating.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW SPRING STY

FOR SALE.

25c Box

James H. Walker & Co.
Watches and Jewelry

Union National Bank,

Corner La Salle and Monroe Streets Safe Deposit Building
108 La Salle-st.

Capital Paid Up.....$2,000,000
Surplus.....$400,000

Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BILLINGS, SHELDON & CO.,
(Of La Salle-st., cor. Monroe.)
Investment Brokers.
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
DEALERS IN BONDS.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY

Condition of the principal cities of the United States [illegible] and a week ago and year ago:

[illegible]

[illegible] the exchange [illegible] gained an activity [illegible] Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth, Sioux City, Denver, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco. The Chicago money market had the appearance of [illegible] yesterday. The rates [illegible] were as high as 6 per cent, as [illegible] and there were [illegible] of certain loans [illegible] Many [illegible] the demand [illegible] by commercial [illegible] Bankers [illegible] comparatively good [illegible] [illegible] of the year. [illegible] the effects of the season [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Dodge Porter of New York is at the Pacific.

Senator Hoffmann of New Jersey passed through the city yesterday.

Dr. E. C. Mitchell, for the last sixteen years connected with the Chicago Department of this paper, has resigned his position and is going to engage in business of another character. Dr. Mitchell's professional career in this city has been a most successful one, and his many friends will regret to see him leave the field. His successor will be announced in the next issue of this paper.

IN GENERAL.

Subscription papers for funds to aid in the prosecution of the fugitives now confined at Chicago yesterday and received many signatures.

The Lincoln Park Board met yesterday afternoon, but adjourned to attend to private business and place for the construction of a new road on the north end of the park.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last session of the morning sessions of the Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, the next general meeting will be held at Wigwam, No. 40 Randolph street, Tuesday, July 5 next.

The sale of the City Railway property to Yerkes' bondsmen, announced for yesterday, was delayed to allow the United States attorney to determine if a legal claim can be given to Chicago under the Trusts' Supply Bounty Bonds, which Yerkes & Co. filed.

Mary Wagoner, a young German woman living at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue, quarreled with her husband yesterday morning, and then went to Bowen's saloon to get drunk. She succeeded and turned up in the Harrison Street Station.

At the Union Steel Works yesterday a ten-gallon bottle of nitro-glycerine burst and killed Charley Al. Gray on the first floor above. The explosion was heard many miles away, and Gray's body was blown to bits.

Thomas Donnelly, a painter, while at work at the southern corner of Monroe and Market streets yesterday was struck by a falling piece of glass. The cut was very deep, and it was found necessary to take him to the County Hospital, where it took seven stitches to close the wound.

D. W. Wagner of California was indicted by the County Jail early yesterday morning on the charge of criminal libel. His bonds were fixed at $500. The complaint is based upon an article published in the Times of October 4, 1886, which was commented upon by Judge Gary when sentencing Wagner to pay a fine of $100 and costs for contempt of court. Wagner is the owner of the Times, and has been connected with the paper since its establishment. He will be arraigned in the Criminal Court this morning.

Paul D. Armour was called upon for short time at a banquet given to Gen. Sherman in the Palmer House last night. Mr. Armour, in his remarks, said that he was a Democrat, but he was proud to be a citizen of a country which could produce such men as Sherman, Logan, Grant, Sheridan, and others. He was glad to see that the Democratic party was not in power, because under it Sherman would not be where he is to-day. He was proud of the fact that he was

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

LOCAL OPTION IN GEORGIA

HOW TO LIVE 100 YEARS.

HEAD OF THE REPUBLICANS.

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY WIRE IS SEEN.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DEVELOPING OF JEWELRY.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

CHOOSING A BATHING SUIT.

The Commission Approved.

The Appearance of Developments.

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATION—MALE.

SITUATION—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

FARMERS WANTED.

CONTRACTORS.

STORAGE.

MACHINERY.

PERSONAL.

DENTAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LEGAL.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING.

WANTED TO RENT.

AGENTS WANTED.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DENTAL.

STEAM & OTHER FIXTURES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING.

FINANCIAL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MUSICAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

STATE LINE.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

WESTERN.

BOARD WANTED.

PROFESSIONAL.

WESTERN.

Fifteen

VOLUM

A THREE-CO

TODAY